

APPLICATION
FOR
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: **DRIVE FOR AUTOMATIC OPERATING OF A
VEHICLE DOOR**

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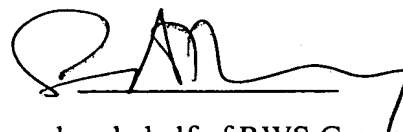
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Director of RWS Group Ltd, of Europa House, Marsham Way, Gerrards Cross,
Buckinghamshire, England declare;

1. That I am a citizen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. That the translator responsible for the attached translation is well acquainted with the German and English languages.
3. That the attached is, to the best of RWS Group Ltd knowledge and belief, a true translation into the English language of the accompanying copy of the specification filed with the application for a patent in Germany on July 12, 2003 under the number 103 31 633.7.
4. That I believe that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the patent application in the United States of America or any patent issuing thereon.



For and on behalf of RWS Group Ltd

The 2nd day of December 2005

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Drive unit for automatically actuating a vehicle door

The invention relates to a drive unit for automatically actuating a vehicle door, in particular the tailgate of a motor vehicle, it being possible to connect the drive unit to the vehicle door or to a transmission device by means of an output shaft, said transmission device executing a pivoting movement which corresponds to the pivoting movement of the vehicle door, and the drive unit comprising at least one first sensor device which can be connected to an electronic evaluation device and serves to detect the respective angular position of the vehicle door.

One requirement of vehicle doors which can be automatically actuated is for the respective position of the vehicle door to be determined by means of one or more sensors since this information is needed, inter alia, for controlling the speed of the vehicle door and for disconnecting the vehicle door when it reaches an end position or for identifying an obstruction. For example, in a tailgate which can be automatically actuated, a lower speed is therefore required just before it reaches the upper and lower end positions, so that the tailgate is not driven against the end stops with its full weight. It is also important, when closing the vehicle door, to move said door slowly toward the door seal just before it is completely closed, in order to minimize the risk of the driver or passengers being injured.

The respective position of the vehicle door is usually determined by means of rotation angle detectors which are arranged, for example, on the output shaft of the drive unit or the hinge connection of the vehicle door. In order to detect the absolute value of the corresponding rotation angle of the output shaft, potentiometers or analog magnetic field sensors are

predominantly used as rotation angle detectors.

Some disadvantages of the analog rotation angle detectors are that they are associated with relatively high costs, some parts exhibit a high degree of wear, and moreover they require a great deal of installation space.

Although it is possible, in principle, to also determine the pivot angle of the vehicle door using incremental measured value detectors, which are substantially more cost-effective, these measured value detectors have the disadvantage that the data which characterizes an intermediate position of the vehicle door is generally lost when there is a power cut. It is therefore not possible to move the vehicle door out of an intermediate position in a controlled manner following a power cut. The system is recalibrated only after the vehicle door is closed (either automatically or manually), during which closing process the closing signal, for example, is used to form a new reference.

The invention is based on the object of specifying a drive unit for automatically actuating a vehicle door, which drive unit makes use of the advantages of an incrementally operating position measurement system but which is not recalibrated only after one of the end positions of the vehicle door is reached following a power cut.

According to the invention, this object is achieved by means of the features of claim 1. Further, particularly advantageous refinements of the invention are disclosed in the subclaims.

The invention is essentially based on the idea of dividing the entire pivot angle of the vehicle door into at least three successive zones (pivot angle

ranges), it being possible to determine the individual pivot angle ranges by means of a first sensor device which is suitable for detecting absolute values. The pivot angle of the vehicle door within the individual zones is then detected with the aid of a second sensor device which comprises at least one incrementally operating measured value detector.

Following a power cut, it is not the exact position of the vehicle door but rather the respective zone in which the vehicle door is located that is identified in the drive unit according to the invention. The vehicle door can then be actuated by the drive unit at a prespecified, maximum permissible speed within this zone. When the vehicle passes from this zone to the next zone, the incremental electronics of the second sensor device are automatically recalibrated, so that the speed of the vehicle door can then be controlled as a function of position again.

The individual zones may advantageously be allocated specific functions. For example, provision may be made for the automatic closing (lower zone) and opening (upper zone) of the vehicle door to be impermissible in the end zones, or for the speed of the output shaft of the drive unit, and therefore the vehicle door as well, to have a precisely prespecified speed profile.

In order for the first sensor device for detecting the absolute values of the individual zones to operate with a low degree of wear, it has proven advantageous to use a magnetic measuring arrangement which comprises a magnet disk which is arranged, for example, on the output shaft of the drive unit and, as seen in the circumferential direction, has at least two magnetic regions of differing polarity. The magnetic measuring arrangement also comprises at least two magnetic field sensors which scan the magnetic regions of the magnet

disk, the magnetic regions of the magnet disk and the magnetic field sensors being arranged with respect to one another in such a way that, when the output shaft of the drive unit rotates from the starting position to the end position, and vice versa, at least three mutually adjacent angle ranges are produced, with, for each angle range, magnetic field sensors being associated with the magnetic regions in a different manner which is characteristic of this angle range.

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It has also been found that the number and arrangement of the magnetic regions of the magnet disk and the magnetic field sensors should be chosen in such a way that, when the output shaft of the drive unit rotates from its starting position to its end position, the absolute values of at least four mutually adjacent pivot angle ranges can be detected.

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The rotary shaft of the drive unit, on which rotary shaft the sensor devices are arranged, does not necessarily have to be the output shaft of the drive unit. It has therefore proven expedient, for example in a drive unit having a plurality of gear stages which are arranged in series, when the magnet disk of the first sensor device is arranged between two gear stages for reasons of space. However, an additional gear mechanism has to be provided in an arrangement of this type, this additional gear mechanism having an output device which executes a rotary movement which can be detected by the first sensor device and is analogous to that of the output shaft. This may, for example, be performed with the aid of a swash plate mechanism if the magnet disk is in the form of a swash plate.

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Further details and advantages of the invention emerge from the following exemplary embodiments which are explained with reference to figures, in which:

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- fig. 1 shows the schematic view of an opened

tailgate in the region of the roof support of a motor vehicle with a drive unit according to the invention which extends parallel to the hinge pin;

- fig. 2 shows the side view of a drive unit according to the invention having a first sensor arrangement, which comprises a magnet disk and magnetic field sensors, for detecting the absolute value of the pivot angle of the tailgate;
- fig. 3 shows a cross section along the section line which is denoted by III-III in fig. 2, with the magnetic field sensors being illustrated dashed for indicating their position in relation to the magnet disk;
- fig. 4 shows a plan view of a second exemplary embodiment of a magnet disk of the first sensor arrangement, with the magnetic field sensors being illustrated for indicating their position in relation to the magnet disk; and
- fig. 5 shows a side view of the arrangement according to fig. 4.

In fig. 1, 1 denotes the tailgate of a motor vehicle, which tailgate is arranged such that it can pivot about a hinge pin 2 on the roof support 3 of a corresponding vehicle. The tailgate 1 is pivoted from its closed position, which is denoted by I, to its opened position II, which is illustrated in fig. 1, by means of a drive unit 4 whose longitudinal axis extends parallel to the hinge pin 2 and which actuates a lever arrangement 6 which is connected to the tailgate 1 on the output shaft 5 of the drive unit 4 (fig. 2).

As can be seen from fig. 1, the entire pivot angle which is required between the opened and closed positions of the vehicle door is divided into four pivot angle ranges (zones) α_1 , α_2 , α_3 and α_4 . The zone that the tailgate 1 is in when it moves into the opened or closed position or when it stops in an intermediate

position is detected by means of two sensor devices 7, 8, which are integrated in the drive unit 4, and is described in even greater detail below.

5 Fig. 2 illustrates the drive unit 4 according to the invention. This drive unit comprises an electric motor 9, a first gear stage 10, which is connected downstream of the electric motor 9, for reducing the rotational speed of the output shaft of the electric motor 9, a
10 clutch 11, a second gear stage 12, whose output shaft 5 is identical to the output shaft of the drive unit 4 and executes a pivoting movement which corresponds to the pivoting movement of the tailgate 1 and which can be connected to the tailgate 1 (fig. 1) by means of the
15 lever arrangement 6. The two sensor devices 7, 8 for determining the position of the output shaft 5 of the drive unit 4, and therefore also of the tailgate 1, are arranged between the clutch 11 and the second gear stage 12 in a housing 31.

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The first sensor device 7 is used to detect the absolute values of the four zones α_1 , α_2 , α_3 and α_4 of the tailgate 1. It comprises a first magnet disk 14 on the output shaft 13 of the clutch 11, which magnet disk
25 is connected to said output shaft such that it can rotate, as illustrated in fig. 3 for example, and which, as seen in the circumferential direction, has two magnetic regions 15, 16 of differing polarity. In this case, the region which is denoted by 15 in fig. 3
30 forms the north pole and the magnetic region which is denoted by 16 forms the south pole.

In addition, the first sensor device 7 has three magnetic field sensors (for example Hall sensors) 17-19
35 which are positioned at a prespecified distance to the side of the first magnet disk 14 and are indicated in fig. 3 by squares which are illustrated dashed. The magnetic field sensors 17-19 are arranged on a support

20 such that they are fixed to the housing (fig. 2),
with an electronic evaluation device 21 also being
mounted on the support and being connected to the
magnetic field sensors 17-19 via corresponding lines
5 22.

The first magnet disk 14 is in the form of a swash
plate. To this end, it is arranged on a cam 32, which
is in the form of an eccentric, of the output shaft 13
10 such that it can rotate and has teeth 33 on its outer
circumference, with sections of these teeth engaging in
corresponding teeth 34 of the housing 31 which is in
the form of a ring gear (fig. 3). When the output shaft
13 rotates, the magnet disk 14 is rolled on the ring
15 gear of the housing 31 on account of being driven by
the cam 32. As a result, the magnet disk 14 rotates in
a wobbling manner which is slower than the rotation of
the output shaft 13 of the clutch 11, the rotation of
the magnet disk being chosen such that it corresponds
20 to the rotation speed of the output shaft 5 of the
second gear stage 12.

If the tailgate 1 is now actuated manually or by
activation of the electric motor 9, the first magnet
25 disk 14 rotates at a rotational speed which corresponds
to that of the output shaft 5. The three magnetic field
sensors 17-19 supply a logic signal which corresponds
to the magnetic field picked up. If one of the sensors
17-19 is in the magnetic region 15, this sensor
30 transmits, for example, a logic "1" to the electronic
evaluation unit 21. If the respective sensor is in the
magnetic region 16, a "0" is transmitted to the
electronic evaluation unit 21.

35 Since, in the illustrated exemplary embodiment, all
three of the sensors 17-19 are initially within the
magnetic region 15, the first zone α_1 is characterized
by the logic signal 111. When the first magnet disk 14

rotates in the direction of the arrow 100 (fig. 3), only the first sensor 17 initially enters the magnetic region 16 of the first magnet disk 14, while the two other sensors 18, 19 still remain in the magnetic region 15, so that the logic signal 011 is produced for the second zone $\alpha 2$. The third zone $\alpha 3$ is then unambiguously defined by the logic signal 001 and the fourth zone $\alpha 4$ is finally unambiguously defined by the signal 000.

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Following a cut in the supply of power to the electronic evaluation device 21, the corresponding zone, in which the tailgate 1 is located, is immediately identified again because the signal value which characterizes this region is applied to the input of the evaluation device 21.

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The second sensor device 8, which is in the form of an incremental measured value detector, is used to precisely determine the position of the tailgate 1 within the individual zones $\alpha 1-\alpha 4$. In the exemplary embodiment illustrated in fig. 2, this second sensor device 8 comprises a second magnet disk 23 having a multiplicity of magnets 24 which are uniformly distributed over the circumference of said magnet disk. The second magnet disk 23 is mounted directly on the output shaft 13 of the clutch 11. The second sensor device 8 also comprises a magnetic field sensor 25 (for example a Hall sensor) which is likewise mounted on the support 20, which is fixed to the housing, and is electrically connected to the electronic evaluation device 21. The second sensor device 8 is preferably calibrated whenever the first sensor device 7 has detected a changeover to adjacent zones.

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Following a power cut, the vehicle door is therefore initially actuated by the drive unit 4 within the respective zone $\alpha 1-\alpha 4$, which is detected by means of the

first sensor device 7, at a prespecified, maximum permissible speed. When the vehicle door passes from this zone to the next zone, the incremental electronics, which are contained in the electronic evaluation device 21, of the second sensor device 8 are then automatically recalibrated and the speed of the tailgate 1 can then be controlled as a function of position again.

10 It goes without saying that the invention is not restricted to the exemplary embodiment described above. Therefore, the two sensor devices may, for example, also be arranged directly on the output shaft 5 of the drive unit 4, with the result that a swash plate
15 mechanism can be dispensed with.

Furthermore, the swash plate mechanism may be integrated in the second gear stage in a simple manner when this gear stage is a planetary gear whose housing
20 is in the form of a ring gear anyway. In this case, the internal tooth system between the ring gear and the planetary wheels of the planetary gear may be different to that between the ring gear and the magnet disk (or magnet disk support).

25 The magnetic field sensors of the first sensor device may also be arranged along the outer edge of the magnet disk and at a distance from it. In addition, the magnet disk may also have more than two magnetic regions and
30 only two sensors, for example, may scan the magnetic regions.

A corresponding exemplary embodiment can be found in
35 figs 4 and 5. In this case, the magnet disk 14' has five magnetic regions, with the magnetic regions denoted by 26 each forming a north pole region and the magnetic regions denoted by 27 each forming a south pole region, for example. If a "0" is associated with a

first magnetic field sensor 28 and a "1" is associated with the respective second magnetic field sensor 29 when a magnetic region 26 is detected, the individual zones are unambiguously determined by the digital
5 signal values 00, 10, 11 and 01.

List of reference symbols

1	Tailgate, vehicle door
2	Hinge pin
3	Roof support
4	Drive unit
5	Output shaft (drive unit), rotary shaft
6	Lever arrangement, transmission device
7	(First) sensor device
8	(Second) sensor device
9	Electric motor
10	(First) gear stage
11	Clutch
12	Second gear stage
13	Output shaft (clutch), rotary shaft
14, 14'	(First) magnet disk
15	Magnetic region (north pole)
16	Magnetic region (south pole)
17-19	Magnetic field sensors
20	Support
21	(Electronic) evaluation device
22	Line
23	Second magnet disk
24	Magnet
25	Magnetic field sensor
26	Magnetic region (north pole)
27	Magnetic region (south pole)
28	First magnetic field sensor
29	Second magnetic field sensor
30	Swash plate mechanism, gear mechanism
31	Housing, ring gear
32	Cam
33, 34	Teeth
100	Arrow
I	Closed position of the vehicle door/tailgate
II	Opened position of the vehicle door/tailgate
α_1 - α_4	Pivot angle ranges, zones